Nippon Times

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Ministries' Programs Bared to Governors

Overall Policies Clarified at Friday Meeting—5-Point Food Plan Feature

Overall policies of the respective Ministries were explained by the Ministers concerned at the prefectural governors' conference held on Friday.

Of these speeches, the most important for the people was the one made by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura. Mr. Matsumura pointed out that this year's rice harvest was bound to be extremely poor due to bad weather, recurrent typhoons and floods and said that the Government had filed a petition with the Allied authorities for permission to import 3,000,000 tons of foodstuff. He emphasized that even if the petition was accepted, the future outlook of food supply permitted of no optimism because of the shortage of shipping as well as goods for counter-exports.

To tide over the critical food situation, the Minister proposed the following five programs: (1) to increase delivery of farm produce by permitting the offering of substitutes such as sub-grade rice, barley and wheat potatoes and other cereals so far left unused as well as by establishing a committee system to respect the will of the farming population; (2) to utilize unused food items by constructing various mechanical facilities for milling, baking and drying; (3) to make utmost efforts to increase the barley-wheat and potato harvest for next year; (4) to increase marine product supplies by building more fuel and fishing nets; and (5) to increase domestic animals feeding on grass, rabbits, for example, which can be kept not only by the agrarian communities but also in urban areas where grass is available.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry then stressed the role which silk production will play in the nation's reconstruction. He said raw salk will now be a vital product as counter-export for foodstuffs and, therefore, the Government was taking steps to increase the acreage of mulberry fields and to restore and improve factory equipment and facilities for silk industry.

Mr. Matsumura expressed hope that the most critical period in next Spring and Autumn will be followed by a remarkable improvement in the general food situation. He confidently said that provided the weather was favorable, rice production will return to normalcy next year because more fertilizer and labor will be available.

Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri told the prefectural governors that the Government desired to hold the general election for members of the House of Representatives as early as possible as the tenure of office of the present members will end on April 29, next year. This, the Minister said, will be a golden opportunity for the people to express their opinions. To make the forthcoming election a really just and free one, the Government has undertaken lowering of the age limit both for electoral right and eligibility, realization of woman suffrage, adoption of the major electoral district system, limited plural ballot system and easing of regulations governing electoral campaigns, Home Minister Horikiri declared, adding that no police interference will be permitted in the next polls.

The Home Minister admitted that the police system left much to be desired in its organization and operation. Excessive police activities against fundamental human rights and freedom of the press and speech must be restrained, the Minister asserted. Emphasizing the necessity of improving the present police personnel, Mr. Horikiri promised to see that the system for choosing policemen will be revised and the police personnel will be given better treatment and more facilities for cultural improvement.

Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara pointed out the critical slump witnessed in coal production and said htat "any sacrifice will be made to restore the situation to normalcy." He declared the Government has decided to ship back Chinese and Korean miners to their homelands as quickly as possible while strengthening supervision on those remaining and also to mass sufficient Japanese labor to replace the foreign workers. Mr. Ogasawara saw fit to refer to the "extraordinary favor" which the Allied armed forces have extended in solving the coal miners' strike issue.

He also clarified the official policy to ease as much as possible the present price control on various commodities excepting staple foodstuffs and vital raw materials. Ceiling price control will be completely replaled for some items of merchandise, the Minister declared. Finance Ministry authorities sug-

Turkey Is Apprehensive Over Termination of Pact With Soviets on Nov. 7

AP-Kyodo

ANKARA, November 2.—The Turkey National Assembly, apprehensive over the imminent end of the treaty of friendship and non-aggression with the Soviet Union, weighted the declaration of President Ismet Inonu that Turkey has "no debts to pay anybody." The Assembly anxious over the future of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles Straits, Turkish controlled lanes to the Black Sea, was told by the President, "we declare openly we have no debts to pay anybody territorially or concerning Turkish rights and we will live as men of honor and die as men of honor." Informed Moscow sources said they anticipated no immediate diplomatic developments following the expiration of the treaty on November 7 and there was no cause for anxiety

Only Big-4 to Alter Advisor Commission

But Others to Be Informed on Operation Revision of Far East Body

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 1.—State Department spokesman said today the United States Government is not consulting with any governments other than the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain on the question of revising the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

The spokesman added that other interested governments will of course be kept informed of these consultations. He said any question of revising the terms of reference of the Commission would be decided by four inviting powers and not by the Commission. This is, it was pointed out, an effort to reassure the Soviet Union that the matter was still in the hands of the inviting powers.

Meanwhile, President Truman announced today that Abmassador Edwin W. Pauley, personal representative of the President on reparations matter, will leave for the Far East early in November. Ambassador Pauley's mission will be to develop a program for exacting reparations against Japan.

To Reconvene November 6

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP), October 31.—Delegates and advisors from 10 countries of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission met at the State Department October 30 and set November 6 as the date for the first organizational meeting.

Secretary of State Byrnes who previously introduced the group to President Truman told them the Commission's task "may be a difficult one" but "I am sure that the Commission will function with efficiency. My confidence is based upon the thought that if we could cooperate to win the war we certainly should be able to cooperate in implementing the terms of surrender.

"From the beginning of the war it has been the purpose of the United States Government that this great struggle should be won and resulting peace be maintained by cooperation and joint action of the United Nations concerned ... It is the hope of our Government that there should be adopted measures adequate to effect the military security of peaceful nations and at the same time bring about such change in the spirit and ambitions of the Japanese Government and people that in the future Japan may live in peaceful association with other nations ...

Interesting Experiment

"Establishment of the Advisory Commission with as many members and of character of this Commission is an interesting experiment. Representing different Governments it is certain that you have varying interests and varying views about problems involved in the occupation of Japan. In order to function effectively it will be necessary that each representative would be willing to sympathetically consider viewpoints of his colleagues and in spirit of cooperation make concessions to each other."

Major-General Frank R. McCoy, the United States representative, who acted as temporary Chairman told the group that, because many of those present had worked together previously on the Far Eastern problems he was sure the coming conferences would be most friendly and informal. He said, "So far the American Government has had to meet emergencies in the Far East; from now on we hope to carry on together."

Additional Time Sought

The meeting was adjourned for a week on a suggestion of the Chinese representative, Ambassador Wei Tao Ming. Wei said that because "New suggestions have been made with regard to terms of reference of this Commission" additional time should be granted to allow the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union to reach agreement before the Commission proceeds further. Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, the Australian representative, said that if any changes were made in the terms of reference all countries invited to participate in the Commission should discuss them.

The Soviet Union was not represented at the meeting.

Magelang Area Quiet As Truce Observed

Conditions in Central, East Java Improved—Situation In Surabaya Delicate

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 2.—Peace was restored in the Magelang area at noon today by temporary truce which followed a night of sharp fighting between Indonesian extremists elements and British-Indian troops during which RAF planes again strafed native forces.

Elsewher ein central and eastern Java conditions were reported generally improved although the situation at the naval base at Surabaya was described as "very delicate." The commander of the British garrison at Surabaya succeeded in effecting the evacuation of 1,500 Dutch nationals, mostly women and children and a similar number is expected to embark tonight.

At Magelang, British and Indonesian leaders were reported conferring during the truce effected with the aid of Dr. I. R. Soekarno whose "cease fire" orders previously had been ignored by the extremists. Outcome of the negotiations remained in doubt.

On Thursday, Indonesian extremists defied the "cease fire" order of the Nationalist leader, Dr. I. R. Soekarno, and atacked British empire troops at Magelang in central Java. Press dispatches said British forces aided by the RFA bombers recaptured most of the town although the Indonesians still held important positions.

Meanwhile, in Batavia, Dr. Soekarno and other members of the so-called Republican Government met with Acting Dutch Governor General Hubertus van Mook and the Netherlands delegation in an effort to end hostilities. The Netherlands news agency Aneta described the meeting as "cordial."

Senate Passes Tax Cut Bill

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The Senate today approved the $5,920,000,000 tax reduction bill and sent it to the White House. The bill will reduce everybody's income tax, lift all income tax liability for more than 12,000,000 persons, give special tax preference to war veterans and repeal the excess profits tax on corporations.

Manila Trial in Uproar; Victim Curses, Screams For Yamashita's Death

Kyodo

MANILA AP), November 2.—Chinese, Filipino and Spanish witnesses who hysterically cursed the Japanese and screamed for the death of General Tomoyuki Yamashita threw the war criminal trial of the former Philippines Commander-in-Chief into turmoil. Members of the prosecution staff and interpreters were both required to quiet a Chinese woman whose four-year old son had been snatched from her arms and repeatedly bayonetted. She testified she lost nine of 12 in her family, had seen women and children slain and raped when 39 Chinese were herded into a lumber-yard and murdered. "I like to kill that Japanese man," she screamed in Chinese at Yamashita as she concluded testifying. "That Japanese is to blame for everything. He's got to be killed for what he's done." A 21-year old Filipina exhibited a horribly scarred leg and testified she with some 50 others were shut up in a walled yard, the entrances set afire and grenades thrown at them. She escaped by running through the flames.

U.S. President Sees Two Labor Leaders

CIO Head Promises 'Constructive Cooperation' in Forthcoming Confab

WASHINGTON (SF), November 1.—Two leaders of organized labor called on President Truman today as Washington continued preparations for the Labor-Management Conference opening on November 5.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, visited the White House for the first time in four years. We said afterward that he had discussed matters related to the conference.

Later, CIO President Phillip Murray and other CIO representatives called on the President and promised him their "constructive cooperation" in the forthcoming conference.

Meanwhile, here was the labor scene in the country. In Detroit, Michigan, Walter Preuther, Vice-President of the CIO United Automobile Workers Union, asked General Motors to reconsider its refusal of the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase. Peuther said that President Truman's radio address of the 30th implied the need for increasing wages in deserving cases and that the United Automobil eWorkers' demand should be regarded as reasonable.

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where electrical workers recently asked for a strike vote against the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, same workers demanded renewal of collective bargaining conferences which they said President Truman's speech had endorsed.

In Houston, Texas, shipipng resumed as the 10-lay strike by the warehousemen ended after a new contract including wage increases was announced. Refusal of longshoremen to cross the warehousemen's picket lines had stopped movement.

Six Greyhound Bus lines operating in 19 states east of the Mississippi River halted as company officials refused to submit to arbitration in a wage dispute caused when drivers, ticket agents and mechanics demanded higher wages.

In Hollywood, California, the eight-month strike at the film studios ended as strikers agreed to return to work without delay.

SUPPORTS TRUMAN'S PLAN

Army Expects to Fill Civilians in Government Posts in Reich

AP-Kyodo

FRANKFURT, November 2.—The United States Army stands ready to meet the June 1 goal which President Truman has set for the transfer of the American occupation zone government from military to civilian hands, officials said.

It was disclosed that a simultaneous change from military to civilian rule in all four occupation zones is desirable which apparently was concurred in by the British and perhaps the Russians but the French attitude is uncertain.

The task of demilitarizing the United States occupation government has already made some progress and before winter ends the army expects to have at least half of the military government posts filled by civilians.

3 Officers Arrested For Execution Case

Sawada, Hata, Wamitsu Will Be Quizzed Regarding Shooting of 3 Doolittle Fliers

A former deputy chief of staff of the Imperial Japanese Army and two other officers are under arrest for questioning in connection with the reported execution of at least three of the Doolittle airmen on October 15, 1942, near Shanghai, it was disclosed on Friday, according to a PRO press release.

The three suspects are: Lieutenant General Shigeru Sawada (Retired), commanding general of the Japanese 13th Army in China at the time of the alleged execution and one-time deputy chief of staff, who is confined at Omori Prison outside Tokyo; Major Hata, in "protective custody" of the Japanese Government at Tokyo Military Hospital until he recovers from an illness and destined for Omori; Lieutenant Yusei Wamitsu, son of a prominent Japanese lawyer, who is at Omori.

No specific charges have been filed against the trio. It is known, however, that General Sawada's 13th Army was in command of the Shanghai area when, according to official Japanese Army reports, three of Lieutenant General Doolittle's men fell before a firing squad.

Eighth Army Headquarters said that the Japanese officers were turned over to them by the Japanese Government acting on orders from Supreme Allied Headquarters. Lieutenant Colonel O. J. Menard, Medical Consultant of the Eighth Army, examined Major Hata at the Tokyo Military Hospital on October 27 and found him suffering from stomach ulcers. It was then agreed that the Japanese Government would guarantee Hata's safe delivery to the Allied authorities when his condition permitted.

Lieutenant Wamitsu is listed in the 1940 edition of the Tokyo Directory as the only son of Yonefusa Wamitsu, president of the Greater Eastern Asia Independence Society and a former vice-president of the Tokyo Bar Association.

The official Japanese Army report to Supreme Allied Headquarters admitted that eight of Lieutenant General Doolittle's airmen had been captured following their daring April 18, 1942 carrier-borne B-25 raid. The men were charged, the report stated, with murder of innocent civilians, including school children, and sentenced to death. The death sentence against three of the Americans was carried out by a Japanese firing squad at Kiangwan, Shanghai. The bodies of the three Americans were cremated, the report continued, and the ashes were turned over to the Commanding Officer of the Woosung Prisoner of War Camp. It is said he in turn reported the incident to the U.S. Government.

The other five fliers later had their death sentence, according to the Japanese report, "commuted one degreed by the Grace of His Majesty the Emperor." Four of these men have been liberated. The fifth is believed to have died in prison of beriberi and peritonitis, as officially reported by the Japanese.

U.S. Troops Demobilized

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The War Department disclosed on October 20 that the United States army released 300,00 soldiers during the week which ended October 26. This brought to 2,255,000 the total discharged men since Ve-Day on May 12.

Hollandia Base Sold

Kyodo

PEARL HARBOR, November 2.—The United States navy announced on October 29 that its base at Hollandia in New Guinea has been sold to the Netherlands East Indies Government for $6,830,000.

His Majesty Officiates In Meiji Setsu Rituals At Palace Sanctuaries

Services were held at the Kashikodokoro, Koreiden, and Shinden sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace on November 3 in honor of Meiji Setsu, birthday of the Emperor Meiji, with His Majesty the Emperor personally officiating. At 10 a.m., while the Court Ritualists, led by Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Ritualist, were performing rites His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Imperial seat in the interior of the Kashikodokoro and paid homage. Then, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Koreiden and Shinden and offered worship. There were no official celebrations of the occasion at the Imperial Palace. Privileged persons were allowed to proceed to the Imperial Palace to tender felicitations from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. A Ritualist, on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, made offerings at the Meiji Shrine.

Commissioner Gort For Palestine Quits

Ill-Health Causes Resignation; Anti-Jew Move Results in Fighting in Cairo

Kyodo

LONDON, (AP), November 2.—Lord Gort, British High Commissioner for Palestine, has resigned because of ill-health, it was announced in the House of Commons.

The announcement was made by George Hall, Secretary for Colonies, in connection with the statement on the outbreaks of violence in Palestine where curfew was imposed yesterday following a night in which railways were cut at least at 20 places and explosions set off at widely scattered points. Casulties included five killed and at least eight wounded, Mr. Hall said, adding, the report was still necessarily incomplete because of the widespread nature of the attacks.

Blaming "a dastardly series of outrages" on every considerable organization among the Jewish community, Hall said that unless they were stopped and suppressed "progress in relation to Palestine to settle this difficult problem will be brought to naught."

Street-Fights in Cairo

CAIRO (AP), November 2.—Street-fighting broke out in downtown Cairo coincident with the beginning of the general strike by anti-Zionist elements. Police were forced to fire shots into the air to disperse crowds who hurled stones at Jewish establishments. The demonstrators went through the bazaar breaking windows, looting Jewish shops and setting fire to the largest Jewish department store in Cairo which was quickly extinguished.

Tear gas was used to disperse the mob outside the Azahar mosque where Pamphlets were distributed saying, "We must wake up the Zionists from their dream of a home in Palestine."

EVACUEES DUE AT URAGA

First U.S. Ship Carrying Nippon Repatriates, Demobilized Troops

The first United States evacuation ship with Japanese repatriates is arriving at Uraga on November 4.

Accommodation facilities will be improved at Uraga since a large number of vessels bringing back Japanese from abroad and demobilized servicemen will anchor there rather than at Yokohama, the Asahi reports.

Evacuees Reach Maizuru

The Hakuryu Maru, carrying 2,123 Japanese evacuees from Fusan, Korea, arrived at Maizuru at 7 a.m. Saturday, one day behind the schedule, reports Kyodo.

Statement of Allies Given Corroboration

Konoye Admits He Received No Orders From MacArthur On Constitution Change

Confirming the statement made by a spokesman of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces, Thursday, Prince Fumimaro Konoye clarified his stand regarding the investigation he has undertaken for preparing a revision of the Imperial Constitution, Friday afternoon, reports Kyodo.

"When I saw General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces, on October 4, it was suggested that I should undertake a revision of the Constitution, and, upon reporting this to the Throne, I received the Imperial Command to conduct a preparatory study for revising the Constitution," Prince Konoye said. "As I had already been aware of the need of revising the Constitution to meet the present condition of Japan and to lay a foundation for the democratization of the country, I accepted the Imperial Order and am now making necessary preparations. The Imperial will regarding this order given to me was previously conveyed to Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis Koichi Kido, President Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma of the Privy Council and others. Therefore, I believe it is a matter already understood by the Cabinet.

"Although it is a fact that the present preparation for revising the Constitution which I am undertaking was started at the suggestion of General MacArthur, I individually, have not received any order or commission from General MacArthur in particular. It is due entirely to the decision of the Japanese side that I came to undertake this important task. Under the present condition, I believe I will be able to report to the Throne the result of my investigation by about November 20."

U.S. SENATE HITS PROPOSAL

Would Give Authority to Truman to Revamp Federal Government

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 1.—A sharp Senate battle developed today over the proposed grant of authority to President Truman to reorganize the federal government. None appeared completely satisfied with the measure brought to the floor by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Administration supporters planned to fight the provision letting either the House or Senate to nullify any reorganization plan submitted to Congress by the President.

Senator Hatton, Democrat of New Mexico, who hopes to modify the measure nearer to the President's wishes, said that he thought the bill contained "too many exemptions." Other Senators contended that the measure gave too broad a grant of power to the President.

In general, the measure would have the President draw plans for consolidating and transferring government agencies in the interest of efficiency and submit plans to Congress.

Troops Going Home

The U.S. Army transports, U.S.S. General Randall and U.S.S. Sea Runner will leave Yokohama on November 3 enroute to the States with 7348 high point officers and men from the 4th Replacement and Air Corps depots, according to a PRO press release on Friday. The Randall is scheduled to carry 1,018 officers and 4,143 enlisted men, while the Sea Runner will take 277 officers and 1,910 enlisted men. The U.S.S. Sea Witch arrived on Thursday and is tentatively set to leave November 4 with 88 officers and 1,478 men of the Americal Division. Repairs now underway on the Sea Witch may prevent her departure on schedule.

Aims To Banish Hunger

Kyodo

QUEBEC (USIS), November 1.—The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization—first permanent United Nations body to begin functioning—ended its initial conference today at which delegates of 36 nations agreed on the program for achieving the organization's goal of banishing hunger and want from the world.

Kobayashi's Aide Picked

Mitsumaro Hatsumura, former Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, will be appointed Vice-President of the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board, which will be formally established on Monday with Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister without Portfolio, as President.

Navy Headquarters' 'Invasion' Hideout Discovered by G.I.'s at Keio University

In addition to the underground fortifications already discovered in Japan, XI Corps Engineers added two more series of tunnels of almost two miles in length, when probing around camouflaged entrances at Keio University, Heaquarters of the XI Corps, according to a PRO press release.

The tunnels, apparently excavated by hand labor, vary from four to 12 feet in width and the arched ceilings averaged seven feet in height. These tunnels are notable for the absence of large chambers. The walls are lined by double-decker bunks in sleeping quarters or by desks in sections used for offices. All tunnels are lined with concrete. They were completely self-sustaining. Although commercial electric current was used for power and light, complete standby motor generator sets were installed. Equipped with an elaborate system of air-conditioning, sanitation and communication, the tunnels, 90 feet below ground, could withstand bombing for an indefinite period, and were so arranged that a bomb blast near any entrance would travel only a short distance.

Intended to house the Japanese Naval Headquarters personnel, they were also used by the Navy Staff, with headquarters at the university, as underground administration offices and secondary headquarters, since they afforded a safe retreat from which operations could continue during an attack.

13 Nisei Lassies, Air-Borne from Hawaii, On Duty at Allied Headquarters in Tokyo

Thirteen Nisei young women, all natives of Hawaii, reported for duty in the office of Lieutenant Colonel Chet W. Wadsworth, deputy civil censorship officer for Allied Headquarters, on Friday, according to PRO release.

Dressed in army green uniforms with U.S. collar insignia, the young women are assigned to the civil censorship detachment. Nearly half of them are graduates or have attended the University of Hawaii and the others were employed in civil service or various technical capacities.

Their experience in civil censorship work varies from two years to four months, though the entire group received specialized training before leaving their home islands.

Their plane left Hickam field in Hawaii, Monday afternoon, and after short stops at Kwajalein and Saipan, arrived at Atsugi Airport near Tokyo Thursday night.

The group includes: Lily N. S. Lee, 820 Green street, Honolulu; Dorothy Nakama, 635 Pensacola street, Honolulu; Chisato Furukawa, Wailuku; Mrs. Yae Ahn, 1238 Lunalilo street, Honolulu; Sumi Serizawa, Honolulu; Daisy Yamanaka, 2705 Kaaha street, Honolulu; Mrs. Masae Green, 1114 C. Wilder avenue, Honolulu; Midori Kawaguchi, 2145 Palolo avenue, Honolulu; Thelma Towata, 65 Mamane Lane, Honolulu! Mildred Yamamoto, Box 14, Koloa, Kauai; Elaine Taketa, 3458 Waialai avenue, Honolulu; Alice Hyun, 3110 Huelani Drive, Honolulu; and Misao Kuwaye, Honokaa, Hawaii.

Parties Are Against Plural Ballot System

Opposition Claims Government Proposal Will Provoke Old Evils

Strong opposition is raised against the restricted plural balloting system as proposed by the Government by all political parties and circles, mainly on the ground that it would prevent the election of minority candidates, according to the Asahi.

The Liberal Party of Japan declares that the proportional election system is most ideal and the restricted plural balloting system is the worst method. For instance, it explains, in the case of five names to be written on one ballot, if five leaders of the prefectural Assembly would get together and conduct a joint campaign, then there is good possibility that all the five men are elected, and any other goods man will be defeated by the combination of the five. Thus minority candidates will have no chance whatever. It is argued further that the formation of a joint front by several candidates will naturally lead to the appearance of a political boss. That will be contrary to the principle of constitutional politics. It is very difficult even to find one good man out of numerous candidates, but it will be impossible to find three or five men who the voter could trust and vote for conscientiously. Thus, the Liberal Party is absolutely against the proposed plural election system.

The Social Democratic Party of Japan is also against the proposed election system. They assert that as long as a large—district election election system is to be adopted, the proportional system must narurally be used.

The party found it impossible to understand why the Government has proposed the restricted plural election system. The system would lead to the appearance of election brokers. If the Government believes that the proportional system is the best, it should be adopted immediately.

For the establishment of democratic politics in Japan, it is common sense to select the proportional election system, is the general opinion among the members of the former Dai Nippon Seijikai. The adoption of a plural election system, they argue, will only invite the appearance of the former party men, and thus the meaning of the revision of the election law will be lost entirely.

Horikiri Defends Stand

Declaring there is no reason whatever that the proposed retricted plural balloting system would be opposed by political parties, Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri, Thursday afternoon, after the conclusion of the Cabinet Council submitted a concrete plan for the adoption of the system. Although opinions were exchanged on the proposal, the Cabinet failed to agree on a definite decision and the matter was left to the next Cabinet Council session for a final decision.

Home Minister Horikiri explained at Thursday's Cabinet Council that the system he proposes for adoption means in effect the writing of a single candidate on one ballot in election districts electing five or less representatives each, two names on one ballot in districts electing six to ten representatives, and three names on one ballot in districts electing eleven or more representaties. When five names are listed when only three should be mentioned, the first three will become effective and the last two void. If one name is written several times on one ballot, that will be counted only as one vote for that person. When names of persons other than candidates are mentioned on ballots the vote is valid for proper candidates mentioned on the same ballots. Even if only two names are written when there should be mentioned three candidates, the vote is valid for those mentioned.

"The Government agreed to the adoption of the restricted plural election system on the whole, but has not yet come to a definite decision," Home Minister Horikiri said after the Cabinet Council, Thursday afternoon. "After due consideration on various points in adopting a large district election system, I thought that the former single ballot system is irrational and although a proportional system is the best to rationalize the election it is not suitable to the country under the present condition. Thus I reached the conclusion that a restricted plural election system is the best under the circumstances.

"To vote for the entire number of Representatives to be elected from one district will result in enabling the majority party to carry the entire district. Thus it is best to limit the names to be written to less than the total number to be elected, and then there will be no evil effect.

"There seem to be opposition from political parties against the restricted plural balloting, but when its features are fully understood there is no reason for it."

Omotokyo Religious Sect Given Back Land Confiscated by Government 10 Years Ago

The Omotokyo, the religious cult which was declared by the Japanese Government authorities as harmful to the best interests of the State 10 years ago and whose leaders were arrested, was given back the vast tract of land which was seized following the action taken against the cult and sold at a profit to the towns where it was located.

The assembly of the town of Ayabe in Kyoto Prefecture, where the majority of buildings of the sect were located before they were demolished on orders from the Government, on October 31, declared in favor of returning to the sect the 250,000 tsubo of land it had purchased from the Government after it had been seized by the authorities.

Previously the town of Kameoka, also in Kyoto, acting on the advice of the chief of the local police, had taken steps to restore to the Omotokyo the 250,000 tsubo of land which it had purchased from the Government. This particular land was registered as belonging to the sect a few days ago.

In restoring the land to the sect the towns of Ayabe and Kameoka were influenced by the decision of the Supreme Court acquitting Wanisaburo Deguchi, head of the sect, and 39 other leaders of the religious organization, of charges of violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

The action of the two towns automatically ended the action in the Kyoto District Court brought by the sect against the towns, aiming at the recovery of the land.

It is recalled that 47 leaders of the sect, including Deguchi, head of the sect, were arrested. Deguchi and 39 others were indicted for violation of the Peace Preservation Law, and were given a separate trial from the remaining seven, who were charged with lese majeste. The latter group regained their freedom under the ammesty granted on the occasion of the termination of the war.

Kyodo reported that the Omotokyo has decided to place at the disposal of the residents of Ayabe and Kameoka the greater part of its land in the interest of increased production of foodstuffs.

Deguchi and others, it is reported, have become farmers, cultivating 40 chobu of land which they have acquired in the two towns.

1st Cavalry Sets Up Command Ceremony

Sixteen Samurai Swords to Commemorate Regimental Heroes

Sixteen historic Samurai swords, for hundreds of years the emblems of Japan's now vanquished military might, are to become a part of U.S. Army tradition as the 8th Regiment of the First Cavalry Division established a new ceremony for the passing of command in its units, according to a PRO pers release on Thursday. The swords were surrendered to the regiment by Japanese military commanders when the First Cavalry occupied Tokyo.

The new ceremony is designed to keep alive the memory of regimental heroes and those who gave their lives on the long march across the Pacific to Tokyo, and to retell the story of the organization's bloody progress for the benefit of succeeding generations of men serving with the outfit.

Dedicating Each Sword

A sword bearing the name of a hero from the unit has been presented to each squadron and troop commander of the regiment. Each of these swords will be known by the name of the officer or enlisted man to whom it is dedicated.

When a commander of a unit is relieved from duty, an appropriate regimental ceremony will be held at which he will turn over the sword to his successor as a symbol of command. At this ceremony, a brief account of the exploits or hero's death of the man to whom it is dedicated will be read by the Regimental Adjutant.

"Through this custom ,the officers now living, who fought along side of those who bled and died, hope to perpetuate their memories and thus hand down to succeeding generations some of the bloody memories and a bit of the glory that was the Eighth Cavalry's during those historic days in the Pacific," Colonel W. J. Bradley, Commander of the Eighth Cavalry Regiment, said in announcing the new ceremonial.

The men for whom swords have been named, their organization, and a brief account of their injuries or death follows:

Major General Verne D. Mudge, Division Commander, critically wounded in February 1945 by a Japanese grenade while inspecting a cave on the 8th Cavalry's front line, now recuperating in the United States.

First Lieutenant Harvey B. Farmer, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, died on March 25, 1945 while leading his platoon in an assault on Tanauan, Luzon, in an engagement in which a Japanese battalion was annihilated.

Second Lieutenant Curtis Combs, Cannon Troop, killed in action on November 8, 1944 while directing the defense of a night perimeter on Samar Island, P.I.;

Second Lieutentant Leldon D. Webb, killed by a mortar burst on April 22, 1945 at Mt. Malopunyo, in an action which broke the Japanese hold in Southern Luzon;

Lieutenant Colonel Raymond F. King, Headquarters,, 1st Squadron, killed on April 22, 1945 by sniper fire while reconnoitering a route across a ravine where his squadron had been held up at Mt. Malopunyo, Luzon;

Died at Admiralty

Second Lieutentant Ellis B. Madsen, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, First Squadron, swept out to sea and drowned on May 25, 1944 while personally testing a ford before sending his platoon across at Manus Island, Admiralty Group;

First Lieutenant Donald O. Summers, "A" Troop, killed by a sniper on February 1, 1945 after his platoon had cleaned up a hot pocket in Cabanatuan, Luzon;

Captain Glenn S. Sallie, "B" Troop, killed by an explosion on March 22, 1945 while in front of his troop investigating a Japanese cave. His boldness is credited with saving the lives of his men;

Captain Wintrop B. Avery, "C" Troop, killed in the savage battle for Manila on February 11, 1945 in which "C" Troop led an assault for two days. He died while on reconnaissance in an effort to effect a junction with Troop "B". Sergant Conover, his first-sergeant, was killed by the same shell.;

First Lieutenant George A. Casey, "D" Troop, killed on February 25, 1945 while leading his troop in an effort to take a hill at Antipolo, Luzon, which had held up the squadron's advance for two days. His last words were a call to his men: "Come on!";

Fought in 3 Campaigns

Major Walter M. Hart, Headquarters, 2nd Squadron, twice wounded and survivor of three campaigns, killed on May 30, 1945 in a surprise Japanese attack on the squadron command post at Infanta, Luzon;

Staff Sergeant John W. Coburn, Headquarters and /Headquarters Troop, 2nd Squadron, killed with the 2nd Squadron's flying column on approach to Manila as he exposed himself to keep the motorized equipment rolling. He was killed on February 3, 1945 by a machine gun burst in the vicinity of Bilibid Prison;

First Lieutenant Horman S. Neal, "E" Troop, wounded three times in previous engagements and killed on April 16, 1945 when he was cut off from his troop. He died trying to fight his way out of a trap at Mt. Malepunyo, Luzon;

First Lieutenant George F. Miller, "F" Troop, died June 25, 1944 when a U.S. submarine on which he was travelling was bombed and sunk. At the time he was on duty with the Alamo Scouts, on special reconnaissance prior to the Leyte landing;

First Lieutenant John H. Chapman, "C" Troop, killed with Lieutenant Neal on April 16, 1945. He and Lieutenant Neal were on a personal reconnaissance in an effort to find a way for the squadron to cross a fire-swept field at Mt. Malopunyo, Luzon; and

Captain Clyd H. Smith, "H" Troop, killed by a sniper in the last action of the campaign on June 19, 1945 in Luzon in the vicinity of Bagongbayan River, near Laguna de Bay, P. I.;

Many Heroes Decorated

Awards have been presented to the following officers and men of the 8th Cavalry Regiment:

Capt. Walter J. Landry, 20 Elmost OSt., Dorchester, Mass.-Silver Star, 1st Lt. Ralph A. Peake, 247 Chelsea St., Sisterville, W. Va.-Silver Star; 1st Sgt. James D. Hasty 302 Walnut St., Rochester, N.Y.-Silver Star; TSgt. James D. HB E

T/Sgt. William R. Rupe, 935 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.-Silver Star; S/Sgt. Marvin H. Lester, Rt. 2, Cedar Bluff, Iowa,-Silver Star; and Capt. Wilson J. McKee, Box 687, Ukiah, Calif.-Bronze Star.

Other heroes decorated are 1st Lt. Elmer D. Vanderwell Rt. 2, Muskegon, Mich.-Bronze Star; 1st Lt. Marvin C. Hawks 50 San Benito Way, San Francisco, Calif.-Bronze Star; 1st Lt. Ned C. Emmett, Box 73, Deavor, Wyo.-Bronze Star; 1st Lt. George Carter Box 964, Chico Calif.-Bronze Star; 1st Lt. Bruce G. Howland, 110 Lily St., Newark, N. J., Bronze Star; 1st Lt. William W. McGill, Beachwood 373, Wichita, Kan.-Bronze Star; 1st Lt. William E. Ross, 300 Sybil Ave., San Lendero, Calif.-Bronze Star; and 1st Lt. John H. Weber, 5757 Kingsdale Rd., Chicago, Ill.-Bronze Star.

Enlisted men decorated are 1st T/Sgt. Joseph B. Caulo, 192 N. Water St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.-Bronze Star; S/Sgt. Francis E. McGowan, 27 W. Porter St., Waterbury, Conn.-Bronze Star; Sgt. Charles W. Harmon, Rt 2 Floyd, Virginia-Bronze Star; T/3 Morris Goodman, 9 Round St. Binghampton, N.Y.-Bronze Star; S/Sgt. Peter F. Addicks, 907 N. Dunkan St., Baltimore, Md.-Purple Heart; Sgt. Leo R. Hasty, Ronton, Missouri-Purple Heart; Cpl. Ernest Richards, Route 72, Petersburg, Mich.-Purple Heart; Pfc. Jenkins, Route 1, Winder, Ga.-Purple Teart; Pfc. Paul B. Kibby, 214 Marshall, Allegan, Mich.-Purple Heart; and Pfc. Claude E. Meade, Cabern, Virginia.

United Nations Term Clarified by Allies

49 Countries Listed Under Category; Neutral and Enemy States Defined

In a memorandum issued on October 31 to the Japanese Government, the Allied Supreme Headquarters clarified the definition of "united nations," "neutral nations," and "enemy nations."

It is stated that whenever reference to the "united nations" is made in any order, memorandum or directive, that term, in the absence of indication to the contrary, shall be taken as meaning and including the nations which are signatories of the United Nations Declaration dated January 1, 1942 and nations associated with them in this war.

Altogether 49 countries have been designated as "united nations". They are: (1) Australia, (2) Belgium, (3) Bolivia, (4) Brazil, (5) Canada, (6) Chile, (7) China, (8) Colombia, (9) Costa Rica, (10) Cuba, (11) Czechoslovakia, (12) Denmark, (13) Dominican Republic, (14) Ecuador, (15) Egypt, (16) Ethiopia, (17) France, (18) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, (19) Greece, (20) Guatemala, (21) Haiti, (22) Honduras, (23) Iceland, (24) India, (25) Iran (Persia), (26) Iraq, (27) Lebanon, (28) Liberia, (29) Luxembourg, (30) Mexico, (31) Netherlands, (32) New Zealand, (33) Nicaragua, (34) Norway, (35) Panama, (36) Paraguay, (37) Peru, (38) Philippine Commonwealth, (39) Poland, (40) Salvador, (41) Saudi Arabia, (42) Syria, (43) Turkey, (44) Union of South Africa, (45) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, (46) United States of America, (47) Uruguay, (48) Venezuela and (49) Yugoslavia.

In the case "neutral nations," six countries have been named, including (1) Afghanistan, (2) Ireland (Eire), (3) Portugal, (4) Spain, (5) Sweden and (6) Switzerland.

Five countries, including Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Japan and Rumania, have been mentioned as "enemy nations."

In the meantime, Argentina, Finland, Italy and Siam (Thailand), whose status has changed as a result of the war, will not be treated as falling into any of the categories of nations referred to above unless such a classification of one or more of them is specified. It is stated that these countries will be referred to collectively as "nations whose status has changed as a result of the war."

TO SUBMIT NIPPON LAWS

Ordered to Hand in Copies of 29 Ordinances for Allied Study

The Japanese Government has been directed by Supreme Allied Headquarters to submit copies of 29 laws and ordinances, with their English translations, PRO revealed on Friday.

The laws will be studied by Allied authorities to determine wherein they may conflict with Allied occupation policies.

The laws to be submitted are:

General mobilization laws of 1938, 1939 and 1941.
Major minerals production acceleration law, 1938.
Coal distribution law, 1940.
Iron and steel supply control regulations, 1938.
Raw silk distribution control regulations, 1940.
Material resources control ordinances, 1941.
Coke distribution regulations, 1942.
Iron and steel control regulations, 1942.
Banks and banking business laws.
Wartime laws including foreign exchange, alien land law and related ordinances on silk, steel, iron, coal and coke.
Important industrial corporation law.
Commercial and industrial union law.
Industrial Bank of Japan act and articles.
Bank of Taiwan act and articles.
Laws and articles of various colonization and development companies.
Industrial Associations law.
Fishery Associations law.
Commercial Associations law.
Trade Associations law.
Law on debt adjustment of village farmers.
Secured debenture trust law.
Hypothecation of railways law.
Hypothecation of factories law.
Hypothecation of mines law.
Hypothecation of fishery foundation.
Law on security for mortgaged properties.
Negotiable instruments control law.
Insurance business law and enforcement regulations.
Pawn business control law.
Public pawn shop law and enforcement regulations.
Special insurance law.
Postoffice life insurance law.
Stock exchange law.
Ordinance issued under General mobilization law.
Foreign exchange control law.

Police Chiefs Meeting

Close on the heels of the conference of governors-general of regional administration and prefectural governors on Friday, the Home Ministry will hold a meeting of the chiefs of all prefectural police at 9 a.m. on November 7 in its conference chamber, says Kyodo. Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri will give an address on the future attitude and policy of the police. This will be followed by discussions and instructions on various problems concerning public order.

Ministries Programs Bared to Governors

(Continued from Page 1)

gested the inauguration of property tax and wartime profit tax, which is expected to be authorized by the Cabinet Council on Monday. The tax exemption level for these two new taxes will be fixed at ¥15,000 or ¥20,000 and prospective taxpayers will total several millions while the revenues accruing from these new taxes are estimated at anywhere upward of ¥70,000,000,000 or ¥80,000,000,000. Objects taxable will include all movable and immovable properties including money in banks jewelry, precious metals and artistic collections.

Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida admitted that the projected construction of 300,000 houses of simple structure within this year has now become impossible due to lack of lumber. He stated however, that the authorities concerned have started using military motor trucks and fuel for transporting timber and that delivery of lumber and other articles for house-building was speeded up, with the goal set at the close of this month.

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida reiterated that the basis of Japan's foreign policy was to faithfully observe the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and strive to have Japan restored as a member of the comity of nations as early as possible.

Referring to the Japanese residents overseas who are compelled to stay at their respective settlements for some time to come on account of shipping shortage, Mr. Yoshida asserted that the authorities have asked the Papal delegate and the representative of the International Red Cross Society to investigate into the conditions in areas of which information was lacking. He also said that petitions have been filed with the Allied authorities to protect the lives and properties of these Japanese residents.

Education Minister Tamon Maeda reiterated that Japan's educational policy now aimed at making a peace-loving and civilized country out of Japan in pursuance of the Imperial Rescript ordering the termination of war and also the Potsdam Declaration. He stressed the importance of civic education and stated that every effort was being made by his Ministry to make full preparations for development of civics in Japan's educational world.

Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka said his Ministry was carrying on the job of rehabilitation on a three-point program; (1) electrification of main lines and repairing of damaged coaches and ships; (2) increased operation of passenger trains and corresponding reduction of freght trains; and (3) improved treatment of railway workers.

ATTLEE DUE IN U.S. SOON

Expected to Begin Talks With Truman About November 11

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The White House and Britain's House of Commons announced simultaneously on October 30 that Prime Minister Clement Attlee will visit President Truman early this month.

The White House announcement said Prime Minister Attlee's mission is to discuss the future of atomic energy with President Truman and within Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada. It is expected that the British leader will arrive in Washington in time to begin discussons about November 11.

Prime Minister in London said that he had invited Sir John Anderson, Chairman of Britain's new advisory committee on atomic energy, to accompany him to Washington.

The forthcoming meeting marks the first conference between President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee since the Potsdam meeting last summer.

Britain's minority leader, Winston Churchill, said he hoped the forthcoming discussions in Washington would not be limited to a particular subject but would cover "everything which will lead to good relatons between ourselves and the United States."

Maps of Raided Cities Desired by Allied HG

Wants to Borrow Aerial Photographs of 82 Places—City Planning Projected

A request has been made by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces to borrow the aerial maps of the 82 war devastated cities from the Japanese Government.

It is stated that the photographs requested will be supplied to the extent that they are available or may become available at a later date.

In a memorandum for the Japanese Government on October 30, it is also stated that contact between the Chief Engineer, AFPAC, and K. Omae, Director of the Geographic Section of the Home Ministry indicates that the latter agency is prepared to undertake the revision of the existing maps of the war damaged cities as a basis for city planning.

However, to insure that the photographs supplied may be suitable for that purpose, it is requested by the Allied Headquarters that Mr. Omae be designated as the agent of the Japanese Government to examine the aerial photographs by direct contact with the Chief Engineer, AFPAC, and to accept those required for his work.

Business Contracts Controlled

Any person in Japan is prohibited from entering into any financial, commercial or business contract with any foreign-owned or controlled concern without obtaining permission from the Japanese Government, it was directed by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on Tuesday.

In this connection, the Japanese Government was directed to take appropriate action to prevent and prohibit the people from making such business connection, and also was instructed to obtain the approval of the Allied Headquarters before granting any such permission.

Mail Request Granted

The establishment of a limited mail system between the Japanese awaiting repatriation in former Japanese occupied areas and the home islands, which has been requested by the Japanese Government, has been approved by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers on October 28.

It is directed that the newly-approved limited mail system for the Japanese repatriates is subjected to the following provisions: (a) Official correspondence will be restricted to matters which pertain to repatriation of the Japanese forces and Japanese nationals, (b) Private correspondance will be limited to postcards, and will be of a personal nature only, (c) Commercial and financial communications are prohibited, and (d) All mail will be routed through censorship stations in Tokyo, Osaka or Fukuoka.

TO ABOLISH MARTIAL ARTS

Martial arts including fencing, judo and archery which have hitherto played an important role in the physical training of students in Japan, are to be completely eradicated from schools under orders of General MacArthur's Headquarters, and recreational sports will take their place, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In order to purge schools of militaristic influence, bayonet practise, shooting and other military exercises were eradicated from school curriculums sometime ago. The school authorities asked General MacArthur's Headquarters if fencing, judo and archery could be taught at schools as optional subjects, but the reply was in the negatives.

AIDING IN BANK LIQUIDATION

Government Ordered to Give Every Help to Bank of Japan

The Supreme Allied Headquarters on Friday directed the Japanese Government to "give assistance and supervision" to the Bank of Japan in the liquidation of the offices and branches in Japan of five of the closed wartime banks, said a PRO announcement the same day.

The directive also informed the Japanese that a statement of liquidation policy and procedure is being furnished to the Bank of Japan for liquidation of the Japanese branches of the Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Chosen Colonization Bank, Banque Franco-Japonaise and Deutsche Bank fur Ostasien.

The Japanese Government's assistance to assure a satisfactory execution of policies and procedures established by the Allied Headquarters was direced.

Adm. Nimitz Opposes Single Defense Body

Declares Merger Would Endanger U.S. Victory in War; Other Leaders Against Plan

Kyodo

PEARL HARBOR (USIS), November 2.—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz opposed the proposed single department of national defense yesterday on the grounds that it would "endanger victory for the United States in case of war."

In a 2,000-word statement, the Admiral said the disadvantages of the merger of the armed services are so serious that it is not acceptable. Although he advocated the merger a year ago, he reiterated that he had changed his mind adding. "We have record of accomplishment. We must not change now."

Meanwhile, in a statement released yesterday from his home at Wilmington, Delaware, Admiral William S. Halsey, Commander of the Pacific Third Fleet, called for a separate War and Navy Departments. One year ago he also favored the unified command, but in the statement he said: "I find that now as combat commander I cannot favor it."

Secretary of Navy James Forrestal, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King and Admiral Raymond A. Spruance are other who have strongly opposed the merger. It has received endorsement from General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Occupation Forces in Europe, General Carl A. Spaatz, Admiral Harold R. Stark and other military leaders.

Trying War Criminals Soon

AP-Kyodo

HONOLULU, October 31.—John McLoy, Assistant Secretary of War, said that machinery has been set up for war trials in Japan and hearings soon will get under way. "Trials of those in higher categories—those accused of crimes against more than one Allied Power—will be conducted later. Atrocities in Germany and Japan were about on a par", he declared.

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Rikkyo Professors Demand Democracy

Present Five-Point Demand For University Reform—Students Also Active

The professors at Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University have banded together to democratize the university, and their movement has been joined by teachers at the preparatory school and the college of physics which are operated by the university, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

The professors, who were retained when the authorities of the university dismissed 11 professors upon orders from the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces, met on October 30 and 31 to discuss ways and means of reforming the university and adopted a resolution which a delegation handed to Hanzaburo Matsuzaki, representative of the directorate of the university, on November 1 with a request that he should see there was immediate action upon it.

The resolution demanded five things, freedom of belief within the university, establishment of a democratic structure centering on the faculty, elimination of any reactionary atmosphere in the school, reinstatement of professors upholding Christianity and democracy and opposed to militarism, and establishment of a system insuring the self-government of students and the promotion of their welfare.

Apart from the professors, the students of the university have began activity in the interest of the democratization of the school.

They held a meeting in the auditorium of the university on October 31 and approved a plan for reorganization of the university along democratic lines. A delegation handed to Acting President Sudo of the university on November 1 a resolution adopted at the meeting demanding a speedy realization of the plan.

Indications are that the authorities of the university will reply to the demand of the students by November 10.

The plan calls for restoration of the spirit of learning, restoration of the literary department, establishment of an alumni association with complete self-government, adoption of measures for reform of instruction given, abolition of the system of determining the superiority of scholarship by the regularity of attendance, displacement of professors with reactionary, inclinations, holding of entrance examinations under equitable conditions, and realization of co-education, and establishment of welfare equipment.

RITSUMEIKAN HEADS QUIT

Kyoto Educational Institution Purged Of Ultra-Nationalist Elements

Sweeping resignation of all the executive and faculty members numbering more than 50 of the Ritsumeikan Gakuen, noted educational institution in Kyoto, took place on November 1, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Ritsumeikan Gakuen has under its management the Ritsumeikan University, Ritsumeikan Special School and Ritsumeikan Middle School and is equally famous as Doshisha University in Kyoto. This institution, however, has followed an ultra-nationalist educational policy since years ago following the assumption of its presidency by Koichiro Ishihara.

In the great reshuffle, Mr. Ishihara and 14 other executive officials as well as Motooki Matsui, chancellor of the niversity, and all departmental deans and professors, teachers of the special schols and midle school resigned en masse.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE FORMED

Adopts 4-Point Platform Held at Meeting on Saturday

The Woman's League of New Japan was formally organized Saturday afternoon at its inaugural meeting held at the Imperial Education Society, Kudan, Kojimachi-ku.

Following reports on the procedure leading to the formation of the League, the meeting approved a four-point platform. It provided that by using woman suffrage effectively, the organization aimed to stabilize the people's livelihood and rationalize home life, to liberate women from feudalistic and plutocratic shackles and promote their economic, social and legal status, to improve women's political consciousness so that they can collaborate with men in rebuilding the country into a democratic, peace-loving State, and to contribute to world peace and development of human culture.

Following election of its staff members, the assembly discussed urgent measures which will be submitted to the Government and various political parties as well as on concrete steps to enlighten women on the significance and particulars of the forthcoming general election.

Paper for Nippon PW's

The POW edition of Japanese newspapers are now being shipped overseas regularly and by October 20, 40,000 copies have gone to the Philipiness and the same number to Korea.

Allies to Punish Vandals Who Distroyed Commodore Perry's Monument in Kurihama

Thorough investigations have been started by the Allied occupation forces in Yokohama regarding the destruction of the monument commemorating the landing of Commodore Mathew Perry, at Kurihama, Yokosuka.

The monument was destroyed around February 8 of this year and those who are responsible for its destruction will be severely punished, reports the Mainichi.

Commodore Perry first arrived at Uraga in 1853 at the head of an American fleet and again coming to Kanagawa in the following year finally persuaded the Japanese Government to give up its isolation policy by opening Shimoda and Hakodate to foreign ships.

The Allied headquarters said that explosives were employed in destroying the monument and that it was destroyed not at the beginning of the war but just before the end of the war. It is reported that the occupation headquarters is determined to find out whether the order was issued by the Japanese Government, Home Minister, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture or the Manhood Corps.

Governor Takao Fujiwara of Kanagawa Prefecture said that the head of the Manhood Corps was not responsible for the action, but he would assume the whole responsibility for the destruction of the monument as he was the president of the Monument Preservation Society. He further declared that he gave his consent to pull down the monument when such action was demanded by residents in the Kurihama area.

New Setup Is Ordered For Silk Association

Yarn Trade Body Being Formed by Agricultural Organs, Government Decides

The Government has decided that the Nippon Silk Yarn Trade Association should be formed by agricultural associations throughout the country, silk reelers, producers of cocoons and raw silk exporters, reports the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. The action was in response to orders from the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces. The association is to be open to groups of individuals interested in the development of the silk yarn trade.

The association aims to adjust questions of technique used in the silk industry, investigate matters connected with the testing and grading of raw silk, direct the quantity and other details of export raw silk, deal with raw silk and silk reeled as a side line, provide facilities for the distribution of cocoons, promote silk-growing, provide facilities for the distribution of silkworm eggs, promote a scientific study of silkworm eggs, and undertake other work helpful to the development of the silk industry.

The association, in addition to levying money for meeting the cost of maintenance, is to provide a fund which will be used for the provision of common facilities and for the control of the silk yarn trade.

The association is to have an assembly composed of representatives of various trades affiliated to it. It is to have a president, vice president, directors, auditors and councillors. These officers will be chosen from among men of knowledge and experience outside these trades.

The Silk Yarn Control Association and the Central Silk Yarn Association are to be abolished on the day the association is established. Silk reelers are to sell their products to the asociation, and the association is to take steps necessary to secure the production and export of export raw silk. Depending upon the state of the export business in the future, the control of export silk by the association will be altered or abolished.

The association is to have a fund of ¥20,000,000 in paid-up shares. It is to take over the raw silk testing equipment possessed by the Silk Yarn Control Company. The association is to distribute to shareholders of the Silk Yarn Control Association money which will not exceed a total of shares paid up by them and an amount equal to an annual interese of six per cent on the paid-up shares. The association is to take over the assets and liabilities of the Central Silk Yarn Association.

Prices of cocoons and raw silk, based on costs of producing cocoons and raw silk, are to be established during a given period from next year. The Government is to take the necessary steps to guarantee prices in connection with the export of raw silk ordered by it. It is to fix conference prices when there is need of establishing such prices in accordance with the state of the silk export business.

In accordance with a memorandum from the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided on the abolition of the Japan Silk Yarn Control Company, Japan Silk Yarn Manufacturing Company, and the All-Country Corporative Silk Yarn Union. These organizations are under orders to dissolve as soon as possible.

Obituary

Lieutenant General Tsuneichi Iwakoshi, retired, who was the commander of the Tokyo Guard Corps and concurrently Commander of the Tokyo Garrison Headquarters at the time of the February 26 Incident, died from cancer of the pancreas at the Kahoku Hospital in Tokyo on October 30 at the age of 68. Funeral services according to Buddhist rites will be solemnized at his Suginami home at 2 p.m. on November 5.

Lieutenant General Kesago Nakajima died of illness on October 28 while he was traveling in Nagano Prefecture. He was 65 years old. Funeral services will be held at his residence in Tokyo at 2 p.m. on November 6 according to Shinto rites.

Kumaichi Horiguchi, 81, former Minister to Brazil, passed away at Kayama village, Nakakubishi-gun, Niigata Prefecture, on October 31. Funeral services will be held on Sunday.

Oil, Fat Industries Hit Hard in Raids

Damage Is Estimated at ¥126 Million, Agriculture-Forestry Ministry Bares

Air-raid damage estimated at ¥126,211,000 was inflicted upon 18 oil and fat producing plants, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has announced, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

The foregoing figure represents the damage done to production facilities having an annual production capacity of 349,000 kilograms, being 40 per cent of the total production capacity, besides the damage inflicted on the stocks of crude oils estimated at 91,200 kilograms, and oil and fat estimated at 12,000 kilograms.

The announcement reveals the details of the damage as follows:

	Estimated damage (In ¥1,000)
Production facilities	85,940
Crude Oil	14,145
Oil and fat	13,440
Processed beans	1,546
Beancake	1,040
Total including others	126,211

According to the report, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and quarters concerned recently made investigations regarding the condition of production facilities for manufacturing solidified oil, fatty acids, soap and oils. The result of the investigations reveal that acceleration of production increase in solidified oil, glycerin, soap and oils can be made possible. Thus, it has become clear that the production of these articles will ultimately exceed the amount necessary for meeting the equipment producing the foregoing articles as follows: (in kilograms)

	Production capacity in 1944	Damage	Present product'n capacity
Solidified oil	45,382	27,700	17,682
Fat acids	119,550	21,812	97,738
Glycerin	14,316	4,386	9,930
Soap	161,420	71,799	89,621
Oils	60,000	10,000	50,000

It is expected that the crippled production equipment will be fully restored by the end of 1946.

Moreover, through the conversion of factories which produced lubricant for aircraft, the following production increases can be attained.

The estimated increase in solidified oil production is 50,160 kilograms, in fat acids 48,260 kilograms, in glycerin 9,920 kilograms and in soap 91,900 kilograms.

Abe At Omori Camp

Genki Abe, former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, and former Home Minister, is reported to have surrendered himself at the Omori war prisoners' camp at 10 a.m. Friday. When pointed out as a war criminal by the Allied Supreme Allied Headquarters, Mr. Abe came to Tokyo on October 30, and since then he had been staying with his relative at Nishiokubo, Yodobashi-ku, reports Kyodo.

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House Construction To Begin Soon in City

300 for Raid-Victims to Be Built in Four Wards; Leaders Confer

The construction of houses in Tokyo for raid victims will be started soon in the four wards of Toshima, Arakawa, Adachi and Oji following the cornerstone-laying ceremony in Nakajujo, Oji-ku at 3 p.m. Thursday, attended by the Tokyo Vice-Governor, reports Kyodo.

It is reported a total of 300 houses are to be constructed by the end of the year on a total area covering 12,500 tsubo (one tsubo is six feet square)—80 houses on a 2,000-tsubo site in 1-chome, Nakajuku, Oji-ku, 50 houses on a 1,500-tsubo site in 6-chome, Shiina-machi, Toshima-ku, 100 houses on a 7,000-tsubo site in 6-chome, Oku-machi, Arakawa-ku, and 70 houses on a 2,000-tsubo site in Nishihikihara-cho, Adachi-ku. Priority will be given to the raid victims whose income is small in renting these houses.

Meanwhile, the Metropolitan Government sponsored a discussion meeting for the rehabilitation of Tokyo at the Aoi Kaikan in Sendagaya at noon Thursday. Those who contributed to the reconstruction of the city following the great earthquake were invited, including Yutaka Tanaka, lecturer at Tokyo Imperial University, Toshio Ueki, and other engineers.

The function was also attended by Yukitada Hirose, Governor of Tokyo, the Vice-Governor and others concerned. In the near future, a similar meeting is expected to be held to formulate a definite plan for the rehabilitation of the metropolis.

Dormitories Are Utilized

To relieve raid victims living in their temporary dwellings from the cold in the coming winter, the Metropolitan Police Board is planning with the co-operation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office to house some of them in dormitories of munition industry companies in Tokyo which have been left vacant since the end of the war, the Mainichi reports.

According to the investigations conducted by the police authorities, these dormitories during the war used to house some 90,000 male workers and 60,000 female workers. Since the end of the war, 656 such dormitories have been left vacant. Beside these dormitories, the police authorities found some apartment houses and boarding houses where war victims could also find shelter.

The police authorities estimate there are 360 dormitories, apartment houses and boarding houses available for their purpose, with matting space of 45,000 jo (one jo is six feet by three feet square) capable of housing some 30,000 persons if calculated on the basis of one and a half jo per capita. On the basis of the six-tsubo floor space of the simple houses to be constructed by the Welfare Ministry, the foregoing matting space corresponds with the total floor space of some 5,000 simple houses.

Only 6,000 beds belonging to dormitories of munition factories are available due to the fact that many were given to war victimized workers. The munitions companies have consented to the use of these beds.

'Ginza Oasis' Opens

The Oasis of Ginza, a cabaret, was opened for service to the men of the Occupation forces on Saturday on the underground floor of the Mitsuzakaya Department Store on the Ginza. There are more than 1,000 waitresses employed there.

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Maj. Alexander Seversky, Air Expert, Is Honored With Imperial Audience

Major Alexander Seversky, world-famed American air expert, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 11 a.m. on Friday. Major Seversky who has studied the role played by airpower from all angles, strategically, technically and historically and is a foremost commentator of military affairs, was born in 1894 in Russia. Graduated from the Sebastopol Army Air School, he served as commander of a pursuit plane unit in the Baltic Sea area in 1914. In the following year, while carrying out bombing operations, he lost his right leg. He went to the United States in 1918 as technical adviser to the U.S. Army Department, taking out naturalization papers in 1927. Then in 1931 he established the Seversky Aircraft Company which is the present Republican Aircraft Company.

Rural Round-Up

SOUTHERN JAPAN ALPS GET THEIR 1ST SNOWFALL

The mountains of the southern Japan Alps had their first snowfall this year on Wednesday, according to the Mainichi. The snow came two days earlier than last year, the report added.

KATSUURA FISH MARKETS IN CHIBA ARE REOPENED

The famed fish marts of Katsuura, Chiba Prefecture, in existence since about 300 years ago but which were suspended during the war, have been opened again from the end of October. The price of fish is about three times the fixed price and stalls are increasing daily, reports the Asahi.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL GRABBED FOR STEALING ARMY GOODS

Sasuke Mizawa, 53, principal of the Shizuoka Prefectural Shimada Girls' High School, was arrested for stealing army goods held in custody by the school reports the Asahi.

In the hubbub resulting from the termination of war, he carried into his house 500 army suits, 150 bed sheets besides pure cotton socks and blankets. Also he was found guilty of having pocketed ¥7,000 through the sale of army underwear manufactured at the school factory. The principal sent in his resignation on October 28, reports the paper.

AIR UNIT BUILDINGS SET TO BECOME GYM' SCHOOL

The Education Ministry has decided to open a gymnastics school in the dormitory buildings which belonged to the Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura Air Units, having the capacity to house some 10,000 persons. The decision was made in response to a petition filed with the same Ministry by the local people of Tsuchiura on Wednesday for the use of some of the vacant dormitories, reports the Mainichi.

KYOTO UNIVERSITY PLANS FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Kyoto Imperial University is pushing a plan to create a foodstuff research institution as a means for improving the food supply for the students, Kyodo reports.

The institution, the report states, will not only aim to improve the food supply situation of the students but also will make scientific studies concerning vegetables, livestock raising, and other matters for obtaining increased production of foodstuffs.

It is expected that the plan which was formulated during the war will be speedily materialized upon the recent installation of Dr. Risaburo Torigai to the presidency of the university.

Concert Events Show Pick-Up in Music Life

Kreutzer Performs Before Mixed Foreign-Japanese Audience

Last week's concert events in the capital saw the successful comeback of two prominent foreign resident musicians who had been shut out from all musical activities owing to racial discrimination: Leonid Kreutzer, expatriated German pianist, and Willy Frey, Polish violinist, both of whom had during several years been professors at the Tokyo Academy of Music.

Leonid Kreutzer played at the Hibiya Public Hall, packed to the last bit of standing room, on November 1, opening his cycle of three all-Chopin recitals. This cycle marks the resumption of the artist's self-sponsored "Kreutzer Concerts" which had worked up to a well-patronized institution already by the time when they had to be discontinued by "force majeur." The overwhelmingly heavy response which the current Chopin cycle is being given attests to the fact that the period of unvoluntary retirement has not detracted in the least from this pianist's popularity among Japanese music lovers. Moreover, the large percentage of foreigners among the audience—special rows of chairs had to be set up on the stage for members of the Allied Forces who were unable to purchase regular tickets early enough—bespeaks Mr. Kreutzer's considerable international reputation.

For the first recital, the Chopin selections included the Sonata in B minor, Opus 58; the Twenty-Four Preludes, Ojus 28; the Nocturnes in C minor, Opus 48, and C sharp minor, Opus 27 No. 1; Three "New" Etudes, in A major, A flat major, and D flat major; and Four Waltzes; in A flat major, Opus 64 No. 3; in G flat major, Opus 70 No. 1; in C sharp minor, Opus 64 No. 2, and in A flat major, Opus 40.

Violinist Willy Frey's reappearance on the Tokyo stage occurred in the form of an intimate musical at the Canadian Legation in Akasaka, last Wednesday evening before a select audience of invited officers of the Allied General Headquarters and of the British Staff Office as well as members of the local corps diplomatique. The event was jointly sponsored by Colonel W. Hoover of CIC and Mr. E. H. Norman, who has spent many years in Japan formerly in his capacity as Secretary of the Canadian Legation in Japan.

Presented together with Mr. Frey was the Canadian pianist Mervyn Horder, whose official capacity is that of a Wing Commander of the Royal Air Force. While insisting that, as a musician, he is amateur, Commander Horder, whose civilian calling is that of a book publisher, yet revealed pianistic qualities of a professional order. It was also learned that in the course of his active service in the air force he has given as many as 30 concerts during the past year, all for the benefit of members of the Armed Forces).

(HEP)

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment
Labor Office

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Foregoing applicants should all have good command of English.
Report in person at the American Club Marunouchi 2-chome, No. 8, between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., or between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.

Subscriptions for bound copies of
the NIPPON TIMES

Beginning with the November, 1945 issue, subscriptions will be accepted at the Nippon Times Office.

Price ¥50 for November volume. Application must be placed before November 5.

Delivery will be made by December 10.

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

Railway Employe Retires

Station-master Masasuke Tomita of Ueno Station has retired from active service after having served in the Government railways since 1903. He was succeded by Kamekichi Takahashi, chief of the Business Section of the Control Department of Ueno Station. Mr. Tomita is reported to have continued the performance of his duties in spite of his wound during the air raid and when his official residence was burnt down he and his family stayed at the little station-master's room so that he would be able to attend to his duties.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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SECRETARY (man or woman) speaking English, German or Spanish wanted immediately by a foreign gentleman. Good salary. Testimonials required. Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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GENTLEMEN'S shirts, three white-used, and two black—brand new; spare G. A. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, obi (sash), camera, etc. Apply Yenomoto and Co., 6 Nishi-7-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat. Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colour with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Wanted to Buy

EXTENSION dining room table with twelve chairs. If desired part payment in goods. Apply Box 130, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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STANDARD typewriter. Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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JAPANESE college professor offers to help U.S. officers in Tokyo and Yokohama in any way such as guiding on trip, sightseeing, shopping, or learning Japanese or things Japanese. Not a job. Only friendship. Apply Box 131, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TO Mr. Joe C. Sparth, of the Allied Forces: Please call on us if you could, at my home at 65, Midori-machi, 1-chome, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture early part of November. I wish to express my heartiest thanks for your very kind attention to me when I met you at Odawara.

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Education For Personality

Following up their first directive laying down the general principles to guide the reform of the Japanese educational system, the Allied authorities have recently issued another directive concerning specific measures for screening out objectionable individuals from the personnel of the Japanese school system. Some quarters have already been criticizing the Education Ministry for its slowness in taking concrete steps in weeding out the unsuitable teachers, and the new Allied directive is to welcomed if it will result in the adoption of a more comprehensive and systematic program to reform the quality of the teaching staffs of the Japanese schools.

Necessary as it is to eliminate the teachers who are incurably militaristic and ultra-nationalistic in their ideas, however, it would be a mistake to think that the necessary reform of the educational system can be completed in its entirety by simply carrying out such a selective process. Such a process, after all, is merely negative. It is necessary to go further, to take positive steps to change the basic aim of education.

The basic fault of the old educational system, as has been pointed out before in these columns, was not that it emphasized militarism and ultra-nationalism, necessarily, but that it regimented the students and subordinated them to the immediate purposes of the State. The true aim of education, particularly in a democratic society, should have for its principal aim the development of personality.

Education for the development of individual personality, by the very nature of things, cannot be fostered by bureaucratic control. Regimental indoctrination in democracy is hardly more democratic than regimented indoctrination in totalitarianism, and is just as destructive of personality. A truly democratic education requires real freedom of learning and instruction. Where there is little freedom, there can be but little development of character and personality. And freedom cannot prevail in education as long as bureaucratic control of the schools prevails.

The educational policy of the past, which deprived the people of their freedom of judgment and which extolled obedience as the highest virtue, was made possible by the rigid control of the schools by the State. If this old policy is to be changed, it cannot be done by mere fiat by the State; the State must withdraw from its rigid control of the schools and leave the direction of the schools to the educators.

Education Minister Maeda apparently understands the need for a basic change in policy, for his speeches and public statements reveal his enlightened attitude. But it may be questioned whether he is going about his task in just the right manner, for he seems to be still trying to attain his ends through government control and within the limits of the traditional system. If he tries to control education by the same administrative means as have hitherto been used by his predecessors, he may succeed in producing automatons reciting the shibboleths of democracy instead of automatons reciting the shibboleths of totalitarianism, but they will still be automatons and not personalities. There must be a change in the spirit and aim and method of education as well as a change in the content of education.

The great teachers of history, whether of Japan or of the West, have always been strong personalities who could not be bound to any formalized pattern of education. Japan had a galaxy of such great teachers in the interim period after the control of the Tokugawa regime crumbled and before the control of the modern regime became established, as evidenced by such men as Yoshida Shoin of Shokasonjiku, Fukuzawa of Keio, and Niishima of Doshisha. But such teachers disappeared with the establishment of rigid government control over education.

A great teacher is a rare phenomenon in any age or country, but education for democracy depends upon the creative initiative of great teachers. Everything must therefore be done to promote the emergence of such teachers in Japan at this time. If this involves the withdrawal of government control from education, as it undoubtedly does, such a withdrawal should be carried out without hesitation.

Screening out undesirable teachers in accordance with the Allied directive is necessary and desirable, but that is only a negative preliminary step. A further positive step is to allow the teachers who remain after this screening to enjoy the greatest freedom in carrying out their activities with the minimum of control by the governmental authorities. In this way it might be possible to foster the emergence of great teachers of distinctive individuality who can bring about the true unfolding of the personalities of their students.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Hardships Ahead

To the Editor:

Japanese economy is bound to experience far greater hardships here after. It is a certainty, however, that regardless of what the future may hold for the people in this respect we must face the facts squarely and bravely. Nay, the more the hardships there are the more determinedly must we brace ourselves to tackle them; we must do our level best to build up a bright future for our country.

It is up to the Japanese people to bear bravely this great responsibility of re-making Japan, which in the end will be to our benefit. We must be more positive in our actions.

We must assist the Allied Nations to understand our true state of a affairs. We must show them our true conditions in an open-handed manner. We have been rather passive in this respect. We must show more positiveness in the future. We must try to have the Allied Nations grasp what our popular intentions are.

Now in the face of the reconstruction of our postwar economy, it is necessary to solve the unemployment problem which is bound to arise as millions of soldiers return to Japan. But we cannot leave everything with the Government for its solution; we must do our part by ourselves. Although there is no doubt of the continuation of peaceful industries, we cannot leave the situation as it was before the war. We must have our aim on the reconstruction of the peaceful industries based upon our new idea of industrial structure. We must recognize the importance of building up our export industries so that we can pay for the things we import. In this sense these reconstruction industries must be fostered by the Government backed up by the people themselves.

The next question is how fast we can rebuild the big cities which were badly damaged during the war. Though temporary, the reconstruction work will help much in the solution of the unemployment problem by putting the jobless to works. In short, we must endeavour to brighten up the popular outlook by wiping off the war's devastation as soon as possible.

It is pertinent to keep in mind that for the rebuilding of our country we must rely upon a sort of agricultural-industrial structure. In other words, it would not do for us to ga back to our old method of agriculture as the main source of our national reconstruction. If we persist in doing that, we are bound to fail in our work. So it is up to us to possively rebuild our peacetime industry, ever keeping our eyes on the improvement of the goods we produce. By doing this we can expect to maintain our economic relations with other countries, while we are winning the goal in our national resonstruction work. T.T.

Relief

The grandmother was tucking her four-year-old grandson into bed. "All right, my dear," she whispered softly, "are you ready for your bedtime story?"

The child began to fidged. "Grandmother," he murmured, "not tonight, please."

"Then," offered the grandparent, "shall I sing you a lullaby?"

"No," said the four-yearfold boy, "no lullaby."

The grandmother was perplexed, "Then what can I do for you, my child?," she asked

"Well," proposed the child, "suppose you take a walk and let me get some sleep."

Someone Lies

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home to help his wife with the spring house-cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are no use around the house.'

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he shouted:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them, Im not married."

PLACES OF SCENIC AND HISTORIC INTEREST ABOUND IN PENINSULA

Roads Not In Good Condition But Motorists May Find Trip to Izu Well Worth While

By KATSUJI YABUKI

It can not be said that motor-trips in Japan are highly enjoyable. The reason is that the roads are left unpaved except in some big towns and along the important parts of the trunk roads in rural provinces. To make things worse, constant and systematic care is not taken of the roads, irrespective of whether they are paved or not. The result is that there are many sections where they look as if they were "bombed," having a series of hollow spots.

In the hope, however, that this demerit of the roads will soon be eliminated and also that even today it would more or less be made up for by the charms, scenic and human, that the off-the-beaten-track places offer to visitors by motor-car, I venture to introduce to the readers some worth-seeing places which I have visited and revisted, always armed with a notebook, a pencil and a camera, during the past fourteen and a half years since I joined the Japan Travel Bureau.

Izu Peninsula

There are at least two main reasons as to why I have visited the Izu peninsula so many times. One of them is that the peninsula has on its southernmost tip a small port town of Shimoda where nearly a century ago the first American flag ever seen in this country was hoisted and messengers of peace and friendship from the United States and Japan expressed through words, actions and happy faces a new and sincere assurance of continued friendship between the two nations. Another reason is that there is an abundance of hot springs on the peninsula, some facing a picturesque beach, some nestling among thickly-wooded mountains, and others having a distant view of the peerless Fuji.

On the peninsula there are three main routes to be followed, namely, the East Coast Route connecting Atami and Shimoda via Ito, the West Coast Route linking Numazu and Shimoda via Mito, Shuzenji and Matsuzaki, and the Mountain Route starting at Mishima in the north and terminating at Shimoda in the south, passing through the range of the Amagi mountains which forms the backbone of the peninsula.

Each of these routes has its own features. Roughly speaking, the East Coast Route, being cut out at many points en route from the face of cliffs, more than a hundred feet above the sea, offers a grand-scale picture of Sagami Bay with smoking Oshima Island far away in the offing.

The chief attraction of the West Coast Route is the ever-changing view of Mt. Fuji to be seen from many different points along the route; vistas of the Peerless from Dogashima, Toi, Mito and Shuzenji are most picturesque.

The Mountain Route is also no less attractive. Grand views can be had all along and these are much enhanced in autumn by gorgeous hues of the foliage weaving their brilliant drapery.

Of these routes I always found it most convenient to start from Atami and go along the East Cost route down to Shimoda and then drive up to Numazu on the Tokaido Line, via Shuzenji and Mito.

Many Souvenir Shops

Atami is a seaside hot spring resort with its hotel accommodation both in Japanese and foreign styles, and its thriving streets lined with souvenir stores. The most conspicuous and perpetual advertisement of the place is its several columns of hot spring vapor rising from different spots on the hillsides covered with orange groves.

Whenever I visited Atami I never forgot to see the tombstone of the "Poor Toby." A natural stone about two feet high, the tombstone stands among the rocks in front of the geyser bath-house and has on its face an inscription neatly done in Old English lettering which reads: "Poor Toby! 23 Sept. 1860." Toby is the name of a dog which belonged to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the first British Minister to Japan, and his book, "Three Years in Japan," which describes his experiences and observations in this country eighty years ago includes the following passage regarding Toby:

"And here I set up my flag, determined to try the sanitary effects of rest, sea air, and the mineral springs of Atami. The life we led in this secluded watering place was one of little variety—the arrival of a courier and the death of a favourite Scotch terrier, my constant and faithful companion, were the only events. One must have led the isolated life of a Foreign Minister in Japan to realize the blank which the loss even of an attached dog creates. . . . Some of the best traits of the Japanese character came out very favorably in this occasion. 'Toby' had many good friends among my servants. My head betto, as soon as he heard of the death, came himself to put him in his basket-shroud and under the sod. I asked the proprietor's leave to bury him in his pretty garden under the shade of a tree, and he constantly came himself and helped to dig the grave. A group of assistants of all ranks gathered round with mournful faces, as though one of their own kind had passed away. He was folded up in a mat, some of the beans he was so fond of were put in the grave with him, and a ever-green inserted at the head, which was scrupulously laid to the north. The priest of the temple brought water and insense sticks to burn, and then a rough tombstone to mark the spot was laid on his grave. They are really a kindly people when not perverted by their rulers and prompted to hostility. When I proposed to send a tablet my host was equally ready, and assured me it should carefully be placed over the head. I had begun to forget I was in Japan, so much good will was shown, and so few difficulties made even to the gratification of a whim."

A 15.5-mile motor-car drive or train journey to the south along the picturesque seashore which is known as the Riviera of Japan takes one to Ito, the second largest port town on the east coast of the peninsula. Views from this town are very restful and pleasing to the tired eyes of city dwellers, with the wide-spread sea and Hatsushima Island in front and a range of mountains on three other sides.

The historical associations of the town are many. To cite a few, it was at this town that the first two ocean-going vessels of European-type in Japanese history were built. The constructor was William Adams, the first Englishman who ever settled in Japan.

Arriving at Funai (now Oita), Kyushu, in 1600 as pilot on board the Erasmus of the Dutch East India Company, he came up to Edo (now Tokyo), where he was taken into the service of Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa Shogun, and carried out some of the latter's undertakings.

Known As Miura Anjin

Adams, for instance, built for Ieyasu two ships, above referred to, one of 80 tons and the other of 120 tons. These ships, it is said, were built at a sandy beach at the mouth of a river running through the town. There he fixed up a simple "dock" of sleepers for the purpose. The process of construction was necessarily primitive. When work on the ships was finished, the ground underneath was dug deeper and deeper till the ships could float on the water which was raised by damming the mouth of the river.

Adams died at Nihombashi, Tokyo, in 1620 at the age of 45, but his Japanese name—Miura Anjin—still lives in the memory of our people.

Another old story associated with Ito spa is that of an ill-fated love affair between Minamoto Yoritomo, the founder of the Kamakura Shogunate, and a daughter of Ito Sukechika, the feudal lord of the province. Despite the indifferent attitude of Sukechika toward Yoritomo when the latter was living in exile in the suburbs of Ito for some years about 760 years ago, having been banished by chief of the opposing clan, Ito's daughter and the exiled hero fell in love with each other and nightly met in secret in the Oto-nashi-no-mori, or "Noiseless Woods."

At a shrine in the Noiseless Woods, there is held yearly on the night of November 10 a very curious festival. On that night all the attendants are expected to drink and pass round a cup of 'sake' in darkness and in silence, calling attention of others by pinching.

Now let us proceed to Kawana within 30 minutes, motoring to the south-east of Ito. There stands a hotel there—the most expensive European-style hotel of any built in Japan during the past decade or so—on a 90-acre site sandwitched in between the two seaside golf courses, each of 18 holes. That is the one-million-yen Kawana Hotel.

(To Be Concluded)

BLACK MART DEAL BARED

Big Load of Rice for Mitsubishi Discovered by Policeman

An alert policeman recently stumbled upon a black market deal involving 250 bales of rice 150 of which were concealed in sewage boats on a river in the town of Gyotoku, Chiba Prefecture.

The rice, it was discovered, had been sold by several farmers of Sawara through a Korean to the Mitsubishi financial interests in Tokyo at the black market price of ¥2,000 a bale.

The Tokyo Shimbun, which reported the seizure of the rice by the police, also had the following to say:

In addition to the bad spell of weather and the absence of any definite Government rice policy, large purchases by big financial interests of rice on the black market are factors responsible for the unsatisfactory result of the drive to have the farmers offer rice to the Government in Chiba Prefecture where the farmers are delaying their allotments.

Thus far, they have only offered 30 per cent of the total allotment in spite of the not too unfavorable size of their rice crops.

HEIAN LITERATURE

Life and Thoughts of Period Reflected in Works

By T. N.

II

Written somewhere about the end of the tenth century. (c. 980) was the "Ochikubo Monogatari,' a sentimental story about an ill-used stepchild and described by some as the Japanese "Cinderella." The author is said to be Minamoto-no-Shitagari. "Ochikubo" means "sunken hollow" and the story concerns itself with the plight of a young girl, called the Lady of the Sunken Hollow, who is confined in a room underground by her step-mother and has a very miserable time, until, by the help of a female servant, makes the acquaintance of a young nobleman, who assists her to escape.

The name of the female servant is Akogi and between the two sprang up a loving intimacy, the only affection the motherless daughter knew. The lover-rescuer of this hapless maiden was a general. Scholars see in this story a moral teaching to the effect that "gallant are those that support the weak, and virtue is rewarded with virtue." However, the moral value of the work is not great; but its art value is enormous, coming as it does from an age when Europe was practically savage.

Utsubo Monogatari

Another monogatari which appeared at about the same time as the "Ochikubo" was the "Utsubo" (980), which means "hollow tree." The title is derived from the fact that Nakatada, a dutiful son of a poverty-stricken woman, had a refuge in the hollow of a big tree to which he often took his mother.

The "Utsubo Monogatari" is said to have been written by the same author as the "Taketori.' The main theme of the work is a beauty contest, in which it resembles somewhat the "Taketori Monogatari."

Briefly, the "Utsubo Monogatari" relates the story of one Kiyowara Toshikage who at the age of sixteen is sent to China as ambassador, and, returning to Japan with eleven harps, is made musical instructor to the Imperial Court. Toshikage dies, leaving a daughter fifteen years old, and the Monogatari continues with the story of her miserable plight and of her subsequent fortune in having begotten a dutiful son. Then follows the love story of Nakatada.

Music Esteemed

As to appraisal, the stories possess historical interest as pictures of Court life. They contain minute descriptions of Court etiquette, which suggest that the author must have been one of the court nobles or officials. The story shows the political position of the ruler. Thus, the fact that no one dared to compete with the Imperial Family for a certain lady's hand shows the degree of reverence for the Imperial House prevailing at that time.

Finally, the "Utsubo Monogatari" shows that in that early day music was much esteemed by the educated public. The stories themselves, however, are long-winded and boring.

Chronologically, the "Genji Monogatari" finds its place here, but we have already dealt with it and its brilliant author at length.

Sagoromo

The next monogatari, although it does not begin to compare with its prodecessor, is interesting because of its author, Daini-no-Sammi, who was one of the two daughters of Murasaki Shikibu. Her work, the "Sagoromo Monogatari" (1040), a love story of considerable length, is an obvious imitation of the "Genji Monogatari," but much inferior both in style and matter.

The "Chunagon Monogatari" (1050) can be treated with equal brevity. It is a story of a Japanese noble who goes to China and has an amour with the Empress. He brings back with him to Japan a child who was the fruit of their union.

Konjaku

The next monogatari, the "Konjaku" (1080), is unique because it is the only monogatari which furnishes us wihh vivid sketches of the plebeian life of the period. It contains portraits of men and women

The author is said to be Minamoto Takakuni, a cabinet minister in the Heian court. Littte is known of him except the fact that he died in 1080 at the aged of 74.

As to the title, it is probably so called from the fact that every tale begins with the conventional phrase "imawa-mukashi" ("once upon a time") which, when written in Chinee characters, may be read "Konjaku."

The Monogatari consists of some 1200 short stories There are 31 volumes in which are included Indian and Chinese as well as Japanese tales. In the latter group are found fairy tales ghost stories, tales of valor, crime, and retribution, love stories, comic tales, and stories of sea adventure.

Historical Value

The stories, though fiction, are full of allusions of historical value. It is not devoid of accounts of court life and relates many interesting incidents and secret of ancient court life, as well as the manners and etiquette of the period.

This Monogatari differs from its predecessors in another respect—that of style—in that this author did not indulge in the use of ornate language. He was capable of presenting a vivid picture in fewer and bolder strokes and wrote in an easy and unpretentious style.

Sumiyoshi

There is little to be said concerning the next monogatari, the "Sumiyoshi," because it seems that the book now known by that name is a forgery of a later date. The plot is similar to the "Ochikubo Monogatari," for it is also a story of a wicked step-mother and her eventual punishment.

Uji Monogatari

The "Uji Monogatari" takes its name from the author, Uji Dainagon, a court noble. There is a legend that the author called in passers-by and requested them to tell stories, out of which grew the "Uji Monogatari." Thus there is a similarity between this and the "Konjaku Monogatari," for the stories in the "Uji" present a fuller and lovelier picture of the lives and ideas of the middle and lower classes than most other works of this period.

Torikayebaya

The date and authorship of the next and final monogatari is unknown. It, the "Torikayebaya Monogatari," is a story of the difficulties experienced by a nobleman in the education of his two children, a boy and a girl. The title is indicative, for "Torikayebaya," meaning " if I could only change," is the expression used by the dismayed father when he discovers that his daughter possesses all the qualities which he desired to see in his son and vice versa.

This completes the study of the monogatari of the Heian period. One of them is a great literary masterpieces of Japan if not of the world. The others, while their lights do not shine as brightly, are valuable for their historical information.

(End)

JAPANESE AND CHINESE ISSUES SUBJECTS OF FRANK DISCUSSION

Dr. Herbert Evatt Urges Cooperation In Settling of Pacific Problems—Chennault Speaks on China

II

Although China hasn't established a national government at the Capital of Nanking since the Sino-Japanese War began in July 1937, their policies were practically independent. Kwangsi and Yannan in southwest China were governed by warlords who commanded the provincial military forces. Szechewan, with its 50,000,000 people, was governed by a group of warlords. The Communists held most of Shansi and the northern part of Shensi, and have infiltrated into other provinces in the north. Russia controlled Outer Mongolia and exercised a strong influence in Chekiang. Japan controlled the five provinces north of the Great Wall and the puppet kingdom of Manchoukuo, and also controlled most of the trade in the Chekiang-Tientsin areas. The semi-independent provinces and areas had their own language and laws. They collected customs duties, taxes and tolls on all trade crossing their borders.

Trade in the interior could not be protected by the National Government and was subject to unexpected and capricious charges by both provincial and city officials. There was no guarantee in security or property for foreign capital and goods except in the eastern and southern coastal provinces.. That was the China of yesterday.

China's Tomorrow Will Differ

The China of tomorrow will be different. Highways and railways will be constructed in the interior, so that all coastal areas will have fast transportation and communications with each other and with river and sea ports. Rail, telephone, telegraph nets will provide the lot of signal communications all over China. A single national language will enable all Chinese to exchange ideas, to conduct business without the need of interpreters. Most, if not all, foreign business will be conducted in the English language. China's great rivers will be harnessed for the production of electric power, flood control and irrigation. As power becomes available factories and manufacturing plants of all kinds will be constructed to supply consumer goods in China.

China's vast mineral resources will be developed to supply the demand for metals. Petroleum resources will certainly be developed. Agriculture will undergo a transition. As laborers have gone from farms to operate the industries, transports, utilities and communications, it will be necessary to use more and more mechanical farming equipment in order to maintain the production level required to feed so vast a population.

Raising of Living Standard

As the standard of living rises, the demand for meat, milk and butter, canned goods ad vegetables and fruits, will necessitate full modification of the existing social economy. These developments in transition and adjustment if it is to be accomplished requires capital.. In addition to its investment capital urgently needed to finance power, transport and communications projects, China possesses a vast market for both capital and consumer goods. Steel, timber, concrete, power and machinery are urgently needed to lay and repair railways, highways, tractors and utility plants which have been damaged by war or deteriorated throughout the last eight years. Motor vehicles, bicycles and tools of all kinds are similarly items of consumer goods which China clamors for today. China's a new star for consumer goods, and almost anything offered will sell readily. While almost anything offered will sell in China today, the manufacturer who desires to maintain a permanent market in China, must devote to research for suppying goods especially designed to China's needs. An illustration of this point, trucks and motor cars should be specially designed and modified to do the maximum service under the unusual conditions which exist in China. Roads outside the principal cities are rough Stronger springs wheels, axles, and heavy tires are needed. Steep grades and slopes characterize China's roads with rapid changes in altitudes. Most highways are built of broken rockets and fine dust of hard quartz is encountered everywhere. Engines must be well-screened for protection from this dust. Economy is the basic consideration all over China. It may be necessary to supply the markets with engines designed to fuel cheaper than gasoline, such as charcoal, alcohol and diesel oil. Certain of the power plants should be limited to (new requirements) for designed operations.

War Did Good to China

The war with Japan actually strengthened the national and central government. All the provinces south of the Yellow River now acknowledge the authority of the national government.. Government officials backed by central government troops if necessary will be able to enforce national laws and protect foreign interests. The present trouble with Communist forces will be solved within a reasonable time. The situation in China's northern provinces is still somewhat confused. But I believe that the National Government will be able to enforce its laws in this great area also.

The large islands of Formosa and Hainan have been restored to Chinese control and will offer prosperous markets for foreign trade. The Japanese industries and shipping facilities here have been almost all destroyed. In spite of the demand for more capital and consumer goods which exists in China, there are a number of problems which must be solved before either civil or foreign trade can be established. (1) Our own deficiency and the same items needed in China may obtrude or charge the production of our industries for several years. In the meantime, buying from sources more favorable to the domestic situation will endeavor to establish a foreign (position) charged with their products. This possibility should induce our manufacturers to conduct trade with China with the available facilities. Such policy will do much to maintain our industry at normal production levels in the future years.

China's currency showed enormous inflation before the close of the war. And no saisfacory exchange rate for dollars has been established yet. As a result Chinese trade is still subject to a dire situation in dollar values. This problem is being studied by the Chinese Government, and will be solved satisfactorily within a short time. (3) The Chinese have no (silver) dollar balances, with which to buy capital and consumer goods. It has been estimated that the current dollar resources do not exceed 700,000,000. Most of this will be required for Government purposes.

It is implied then that the Chinese market will be extremely narrow if dollar-paying for imports is required. The most practical solution of this problem is the status of a barter system, whereby American goods can be exchanged with Chinese Commodities. For unately China produces a number of items which do not compete with our products. All these are in demand here, and if the barter system could be established, it would provide the basis for a considerable volume of trade profitable to both countries. A satisfactory barter system for the exchange of Chinese-American products should be supervised closely by both Governments.

(End)

450 Evacuees Reach Kajiki

Carrying back 450 Japanese evacuees, including women and children, Coast Defense Ships, No. 71 and No. 101, arrived at Kajiki outside Kagoshima Harbor on Tuesday afternoon. The evacuees started their landing at 8 a.m. the following day, reports Kyodo.

Swimming Federation Set Up

The Japan Swimming Federation was organized on October 30 at the meeting held at the Taiiku Kaikan, Ochanomizu. It will also call for supporters from the rural areas for participation in the federation, reports the Mainichi.